

REVISED

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

Lewis County, Washington

Amended
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SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1971

The Shoreline Management Act was passed during the first extraordinary session of the 42nd Legislature of the State of Washington and became effective on June 1, 1971. It was subsequently approved by the electorate of the state when it appeared as Initiative 438 in the 1972 general election.

The Act is based on the philosophy that the shorelines of the state are among the most valuable and fragile of our natural resources and unrestricted development of this resource is not in the best public interest. Therefore, planning and management are necessary in order to prevent the harmful effects of uncoordinated and piecemeal development on the state's shorelines.

Local governments have the primary responsibility for initiating the planning program and administering the regulatory requirements of the Act with the Department of Ecology acting in a supportive and review capacity. As set forth in the provisions of the Act, local governments must fulfill the following basic requirements:

1. Administration of a shoreline permit system for proposed substantial development on wetlands of designated waterbodies.
2. Compilation of a comprehensive inventory which includes a survey of natural characteristics, present land uses and patterns of ownership.
3. Development of a master program to provide an objective guide for regulating the use of shorelines.

Within this document, Lewis County sets forth policy, rules, and regulations for the development of the shorelines within the county. Many of the shorelines within the county have not yet been subject to the pressures of development because of the rural nature of the county. Many of the shoreline areas designated as "Conservancy Environment" might have been designated in other counties as "Natural Environment", but because of the immense resource that we have in our shorelines, Lewis County has adopted the policy of reviewing all proposals for development with an open mind. Within this framework we expect to foster development of our shorelines in a manner that will not destroy the character of the shorelines. If development is done properly and meets the pre-stated criteria, development will be considered to have met the intent of the Act.

SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM

The Lewis County Planning Department has been charged with administration of the Lewis County Shoreline Management Master Program by Ordinance No. 1034 passed by the Board of County Commissioners on June 24, 1974. The Director of the Lewis County Planning Department reviews all applications for substantial development permits and approves or denies

each in accordance with Ordinance No. 1034 and with the Shoreline Management Act of the State of Washington. The Director shall have the responsibility for the interpretation of wording in the Shoreline Master Program as it relates to the issuance of a substantial development permit.

Each year at the conclusion of the calendar year, the Lewis County Planning Department shall review all permits which were issued during the foregoing year and shall determine whether or not the goals, objectives, and policies enumerated in the Shoreline Master Program are being met through the permits. If changes are necessary in the rules and regulations, the Planning Department shall prepare and present to the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners recommended changes. Those recommendations shall also be forwarded to the Department of Ecology for their review and comment.

SHORELINES OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN LEWIS COUNTY

The shorelines of statewide significance within Lewis County comprise the main bodies of water within the county. Management of the shorelines of statewide significance and issuance of development permits along the shorelines of statewide significance will be treated in much the same manner that the shorelines of Lewis County are treated. However, those developments occurring along shorelines of statewide significance shall require thorough review and investigation by the affected and interested state agencies to assure that the developments do not impair the need of the people of the state and residents of Lewis County to enjoy those resources.

GOALS

The "Final Guidelines Shoreline Management Act of 1971" lists the following master program elements: economic development, public access, circulation, recreation, shoreline use, conservation, and historical/cultural. The Shoreline Advisory Committee adopted a broad and general goal for each element of the Master Program. At the same time, they also approved a motion allowing for refinement of the adopted goals at a later phase in program development. The following goal statements should serve as the basic guidelines for shoreline development within Lewis County.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT (For the location and design of industries, transportation facilities, tourist facilities, commercial and other developments that are particularly dependent on shoreland locations.)

ENCOURAGE FULL AND COMPLETE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES TO IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR RESIDENTS OF LEWIS COUNTY, WHILE ASSURING THESE RESOURCES ARE UTILIZED IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH MINIMIZING ADVERSE EFFECTS TO THE SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT.

PUBLIC ACCESS ELEMENT (For assessing the need for providing public access to shoreline areas.)

UPGRADE THE QUALITY OF EXISTING PUBLIC ACCESS AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ACCESS WHICH ARE SAFE, COMPATIBLE WITH THE NATURAL FEATURES, AND WIDELY DISTRIBUTED TO AVOID CONCENTRATION OF USER PRESSURE. ASSURE THAT INTRUSIONS CREATED BY PUBLIC ACCESS WILL NOT ENDANGER LIFE, PROPERTY, PROPERTY RIGHTS, OR HAVE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS ON FRAGILE NATURAL FEATURES.

CIRCULATION ELEMENT (For assessing the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals and other public facilities.)

ENCOURAGE A MULTI-MODE, MULTI-PURPOSE CIRCULATION SYSTEM WHICH PROVIDES EFFICIENT AND SAFE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE WITH MINIMUM DISRUPTION TO THE SHORELINE.

RECREATION ELEMENT (For the preservation and expansion of recreational opportunities through programs of acquisition and development.)

MAINTAIN EXISTING AND ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL SHORELINE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE THE DEMANDS OF THE CITIZENS OF LEWIS COUNTY AS WELL AS VISITORS.

SHORELINE USE ELEMENT (To consider the pattern of distribution and location requirements of land uses on shorelines and adjacent areas, including, but not limited to, housing, commercial industry, transportation, public buildings, and utilities, agriculture, and natural resources.)

ASSURE THAT SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT IN LEWIS COUNTY CORRESPONDS WITH THE CHARACTER AND PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF THE LAND AND WATER. PROMOTE A VIABLE PATTERN OF LAND AND WATER USE WITHOUT DISRUPTING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

CONSERVATION ELEMENT (Conservation is frequently misused as synonymous with preservation. Conservation is applicable to those managed and replenishable resources. Preservation implies a hands-off attitude. Preservation, then, may be a factor of conservation practice.)

ENCOURAGE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE SHORELINE RESOURCES AND PRESERVATION OF NON-RENEWABLE SHORELINE RESOURCES.

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL ELEMENT (For protection and restoration of buildings, sites, and areas having historic, cultural, educational, or scientific values.)

PROTECT, PRESERVE, AND RESTORE AREAS AND SITES HAVING HISTORIC, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, OR SCIENTIFIC VALUES.

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENTS

The shoreline environment designation - Natural, Conservancy, Rural, and Urban - is an indicator of the amount of development pressures each shoreline area can be expected to withstand. The delineation of the environments shows a proposed development pattern based on the intensity of development within given physiographic areas of the county. Criteria that were used to delineate the various environments included soil classifications (productive capability, use limitations), slopes, ownership data, and existing and projected land use probabilities. The environment designation reflects the character of a given shoreline area and its relation to the surrounding lands.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (The natural environment identifies those resource systems and features which are key to the maintenance of natural, physical, and biological processes.)

THE PRIMARY DETERMINANT FOR DESIGNATING AN AREA AS A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS THE ACTUAL PRESENCE OF SOME UNIQUE NATURAL OR CULTURAL FEATURES CONSIDERED VALUABLE IN THEIR NATURAL OR ORIGINAL CONDITION WHICH ARE RELATIVELY INTOLERANT OF INTENSIVE HUMAN USE. SUCH FEATURES SHOULD BE DEFINED, IDENTIFIED AND QUANTIFIED IN THE SHORELINE INVENTORY. THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THE RESOURCES IS TO BE BASED ON LOCAL CITIZEN OPINION AND THE NEEDS AND DESIRES OF OTHER PEOPLE IN THE REST OF THE STATE.

THERE ARE NO AREAS DESIGNATED AS NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS IN LEWIS COUNTY AND THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT ANY AREAS SHALL BE DESIGNATED. CONSEQUENTLY, NO REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED FOR NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS.

CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT (The conservancy environment is intended to provide for multiple use activities, although the intensity of uses will be limited because of extensive commercial forest areas, steep slopes, flooding, desirability for low-intensity recreational use and wildlife habitat values.)

THE CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT IS FOR THOSE AREAS WHICH ARE INTENDED TO MAINTAIN THEIR EXISTING CHARACTER. THE PREFERRED USES ARE THOSE WHICH ARE NON-CONSUMPTIVE OF THE PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE AREA. NON-CONSUMPTIVE USES ARE THOSE USES WHICH CAN UTILIZE RESOURCES ON A SUSTAINED BASIS WHILE MINIMALLY REDUCING OPPORTUNITIES FOR OTHER FUTURE USES OF THE RESOURCES IN THE AREA. ACTIVITIES AND USES OF A NON-PERMANENT NATURE WHICH DO NOT SUBSTANTIALLY DEGRADE THE EXISTING CHARACTER OF AN AREA ARE APPROPRIATE USES FOR A CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT. EXAMPLES OF USES THAT MIGHT BE PREDOMINANT IN A CONSERVANCY ENVIRONMENT INCLUDE DIFFUSE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES, PASSIVE AGRICULTURAL USES SUCH AS PASTURE AND RANGE LANDS, AND OTHER RELATED USES AND ACTIVITIES.

RURAL ENVIRONMENT (The rural environments are those areas predominantly for agriculture and low-density residential development and which are not anticipating immediate expansion.)

THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT IS INTENDED FOR THOSE AREAS CHARACTERIZED BY INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL USES AND THOSE AREAS HAVING A HIGH CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT ACTIVE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND INTENSIVE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. HENCE, THOSE AREAS THAT ARE ALREADY USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, OR WHICH HAVE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL SHOULD BE MAINTAINED FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE AGRICULTURAL NEEDS. DESIGNATION OF RURAL ENVIRONMENTS SHOULD ALSO SEEK TO ALLEVIATE PRESSURES OF URBAN EXPANSION ON PRIME FARMING AREAS.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT (The urban environments are those areas of intensive residential, commercial, or industrial use, or which are anticipating such intensive development in the near future.)

THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT IS AN AREA OF HIGH INTENSITY LAND USE INCLUDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. IT IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE TO THOSE AREAS PRESENTLY SUBJECTED TO EXTREMELY INTENSIVE USE PRESSURE, AS WELL AS AREAS PLANNED TO ACCOMMODATE URBAN EXPANSION. SHORELINES PLANNED FOR FUTURE URBAN EXPANSION SHOULD PRESENT FEW BIOPHYSICAL LIMITATIONS FOR URBAN ACTIVITIES AND NOT HAVE A HIGH PRIORITY FOR DESIGNATION AS AN ALTERNATIVE ENVIRONMENT.

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT MAP

The Shoreline Environment Designation Map shall be made a part of this Program and hereinafter referred to as the map. The only official copy of this map will be kept on file at the Lewis County Planning Office. The boundaries of the map shall be interpreted by the legal description set forth in Appendix "A" of the Shoreline Management Master Program. The environment designations are interpreted to include the surface of the adjoining water body. Where two designations are found, one on each side of the water body, each designation shall extend to the centerline of the water body.

USE ACTIVITIES

POLICY STATEMENTS AND REGULATIONS

This section contains policies and regulations for proposed shoreline developments. The purpose of these policies and regulations is to provide criteria upon which to make judgments and decisions about shoreline development proposals. Each development proposal will be evaluated for its conformance with the goals, policies, and regulations contained in this Program and the Shoreline Management Act.

Policies and regulations are listed for each use activity. Any use activity or proposed development for which policies and regulations have not been developed will be considered as a conditional use and will be required to satisfy the goals and general policies of the Master Program and the Shoreline Management Act.

In all cases and in all environments, priority shall be given to water-dependent or water-oriented uses and activities.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations apply to all shoreline use activities and proposals:

1. All developments shall comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.
2. No filling shall be allowed to take place within the floodway or within the ordinary high-water marks, whichever is the larger area, of any river or stream.
3. The parking areas of all shoreline developments shall be placed landward of the proposed development.
4. Disposal of all solid and liquid wastes shall be in accordance with all state and local waste disposal regulations.

SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural practices are those methods used in vegetation and soil management, such as tilling of soil, control of weeds, control of plant diseases and insect pests, soil maintenance and fertilization. Many of these practices require the use of agricultural chemicals, most of which are water soluble and may wash into contiguous land or water areas causing significant alteration and damage to plant and animal habitats. Also, large quantities of mineral and organic sediments enter water bodies through the surface when proper land management techniques are not utilized.

Policy

Soils which are extremely well suited for agriculture should be identified and protected for agricultural use.

Erosion control measures should conform to guidelines and standards established by the Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A buffer zone of permanent vegetation between tilled areas and associated water bodies should be maintained in order to retard surface runoff, reduce siltation and promote valuable shade for fish habitat.

Vegetative cover should be maintained in areas subject to frequent flooding.

Pesticides are to be used, handled, and disposed of in accordance with provisions set forth in the Washington Pesticide Application Act (RCW 17.21) and the Washington Pesticide Act (RCW 15.57) to prevent contamination and sanitation problems.

Livestock waste should be disposed in a manner that will prevent surface or ground water pollution.

Large animal feedlots should conform to guidelines prepared by various state and federal agencies.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

Passive agriculture, range and pasture land, woodland pasture and existing agricultural practices are permitted outright.

Rural Environment

All existing agricultural activities are permitted. New agricultural practices shall be permitted, subject to the following:

1. A minimum buffer strip of natural vegetation of ten feet (10') shall be left between all cultivated fields and the banks of streams.
2. Commercial feedlots and dairy operations shall have a minimum vegetation buffer strip of fifty feet (50') between confinement pens, feeding pens, and manure piles and the shoreline.
3. No livestock operations, except for pasture, shall be conducted within the floodway of any river or stream.
4. Use of chemicals (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers) shall be used and disposed of in accordance with the Washington State Pesticides Act, and Pesticides Application Act (RCW 15.57 and RCW 17.21).

Urban Environment

All agricultural activities shall be allowed except for feedlots and dairy operations, unless other regulations prohibit the activity.

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture (popularly known as fish farming) is the culture or farming of food fish, shell fish, or other aquatic organisms. Potential locations for aquacultural enterprises are relatively restricted due to specific requirements for water quality, temperature, flows, and oxygen content. The technology associated with present day aquaculture is still in the formative stages. Policies should therefore recognize the necessity for latitude in the development of this emerging economic water use.

Policy

Areas possessing the specific characteristics necessary for aquaculture should be identified for that purpose.

Recognition should be given to the possible detrimental impact aquacultural development might have on visual access and general aesthetic quality of the shoreline area.

Regulations

Aquaculture shall be considered as a conditional use in all environments.

Aquacultural activities shall be designed so as to minimize interference with other uses of the shoreline.

Structures and facilities associated with aquacultural operations and that are not shoreline dependent shall be located inland from the shoreline when practical.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Forest management practices are those methods used for the protection, production, and harvesting of timber. Trees along a body of water provide shade which insulates the waters from detrimental temperature change and dissolved oxygen release. A stable water temperature and dissolved oxygen level provide a healthy environment for fish and other more delicate forms of aquatic life. Poor logging practices on shorelines alter this balance as well as result in slash and debris accumulation and may increase the suspended sediment load and the turbidity of the water.

Policy

Logging should be avoided on shorelines with slopes of such grade that much sediment will be generated, unless adequate erosion control and restoration can be expeditiously accomplished.

Timber harvesting practices in shoreline areas should be conducted to maintain the state and federal water quality standards.

Special attention should be directed in logging and thinning operations to prevent the accumulation of slash and other debris in contiguous waterways.

Insure that timber harvesting on shorelines of statewide significance does not exceed the limitations established in RCW 98.58.150 except in cases where selective logging is rendered ecologically detrimental or is inadequate for preparation of land for other uses.

Logging within shoreline areas should be conducted to ensure the maintenance of buffer strips of ground vegetation, brush, alder, and conifers to prevent temperature increases adverse to fish populations and erosion of stream banks.

Proper road and bridge design, location and construction, and maintenance practices should be used to prevent development of roads and structures which would adversely effect shoreline resources.

Reforestation should be accomplished where necessary to provide stability to areas which have been logged. Replanted vegetation should be of a similar type and concentration as existing in the general vicinity of logged area.

Regulations

Conservancy & Rural Environments

All Forest Management Practices within conservancy and rural environments shall be conducted in accordance with Washington Forest Practices Rules and Regulations (Title 222) as published by the Washington Forest Practices Board.

Forest roads, landings, and other forest practices require substantial development permits if, but only if, they:

1. cost over ~~\$1,000~~^{2,500} or materially interfere with normal public use of water or shoreline; and
2. involve construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; dumping; filling; mining of sand, gravel or minerals; bulkheading; driving of pilings; obstructing the flow or use of the water; or any other interference with normal public use of the surface of the waters; and
3. in the case of forest roads, the project either occurs in the shoreline of statewide significance or involves a road segment which is longer than 500 feet, enters the shoreline more than once, or crosses through or over a shoreline stream or lake.

Additional Operating Standards for Shorelines of Statewide Significance - Clearcutting

1. Only selective cutting is permitted within 200 feet of the high-water mark in shorelines of statewide significance unless a variance is obtained. For this purpose, selective cutting means that no more than 30 percent of the merchantable trees may be harvested in any ten-year period of time. Trees shall be considered merchantable if more than eight inches in diameter, outside bark $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground level, or if the owner can demonstrate that the market value of the logs producible from the trees exceeds all of the costs of harvesting, marketing, and delivering the logs.
2. Dead, down, or severely diseased or damaged trees may be removed at any time, unless the condition resulted from the intentional acts or negligence of their present or past owner or his employees or agents.

Variances - The legislative body, on written request of the operator, may grant a variance from the above additional operating standards where;

1. The legislative body finds that the aggregate of the benefits to air and water quality, fish and wildlife resources, soil and geologic conditions, hydrologic and aquifer capacity, and regeneration of the forest cover exceeds the aggregate benefits of compliance with normal operation standards; or
2. The legislative body finds that, due to peculiar circumstances, two or more normal operating standards are inconsistent and the variance is reasonably necessary to resolve the conflict with the minimum aggregate adverse effect on air and water quality, fish and wildlife resources, soil and geologic conditions, hydrologic and aquifer capacity, and regeneration of the forest cover; or
3. The legislative body finds that the owner has a bona fide intention of converting the land to a specific non-forestry use permitted by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971, this Master Program and all other relevant local, regional, state, and federal land use regulations.

Urban Environment

There are no forest areas within urban environments.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Commercial Development

Commercial developments are those uses which are involved in wholesale and retail trade or business activities. They may range from small businesses within residences, to high-rise office buildings. Many commercial developments are intensive users of space because of extensive floor areas and because of facilities, such as parking, necessary to service them.

Industrial Development

Industry encompasses manufacturing, production, and processing of raw materials and other finished products. Because of the volume of wastes generated by many industrial activities, they are often considered the most serious source of environmental degradation. (To compound matters, many industries require a waterfront location.)

Policy

Commercial Development

Priority should be given to those commercial developments which are dependent on a shoreline location and/or provide an opportunity for substantial numbers of people to enjoy the shoreline.

New commercial development on shorelines should be encouraged to locate in areas where current commercial uses exist, provided the current location is suitable for such use.

Parking lots and associated facilities should be placed inland away from the immediate water's edge and recreational beaches to prevent contaminants from entering the water.

An assessment should be made of the effect a commercial structure will have on a scenic view significant to a given area or enjoyed by a significant number of people.

Industrial Development

Sufficient quantities of suitable shoreline for water related industry should be allocated.

Industries that require shoreline locations should be given priority over other industrial uses.

Preference should be given to development and redevelopment of existing industrial areas.

Sewage treatment, water reclamation, and power plants should be located where they do not interfere with other public uses of the water and shoreline. Waste treatment ponds for water related industry should occupy as little shoreline as possible.

Transportation and utility corridors should be located upland of the facility they serve.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

No commercial or industrial developments shall be allowed if they are not water oriented or water dependent for operations and existence.

Commercial and industrial development shall be located in areas where there are existing roads, railroads, and utilities.

No structure shall exceed thirty-five feet in height.

The development area shall be planted and screened with native vegetation (hard wood or conifer trees).

All developments shall have buffer zones at least 50 feet wide between any structure and the ordinary high-water mark.

Rural Environment

Commercial and industrial development and/or expansion shall occur only in those areas where existing commercial and industrial development exists.

All utility lines shall be located underground wherever possible.

All development shall have buffer zones at least fifty-feet wide between any structure and the ordinary high-water mark.

If structures are proposed in excess of thirty-five feet in height, the applicant shall demonstrate that no visual blockage of shorelines will occur from any point.

All development shall be planted and screened with native vegetation.

Urban Environment

All commercial and industrial development shall be allowed along shorelines if in conformance with existing development patterns.

If structures are proposed in excess of thirty-five feet in height, the applicant shall demonstrate that no visual blockage of shorelines will occur from any point.

All parking areas must be serviced with storm sewers or dry wells.

SURFACE MINING

Mining is the removal of naturally occurring materials from the earth for economic use. The removal of sand and gravel from shoreline areas usually results in erosion of land and silting of water, which can kill bottom-living animals. Therefore, precautions are necessary to protect these resources.

Policy

Sand, gravel and minerals should be removed from only the least sensitive shoreline areas.

Excavations for the production of sand, gravel or minerals should be done in conformance with the Washington State Surface Mining Act (RCW 78.44.020).

Adjacent waters should be protected from sediment and silt production. This protection should include, but not be limited to, a buffer strip.

Land reclamation should be initiated immediately after the termination of mining operations.

Regulations

Conservancy, Rural & Urban Environments

Mining or quarry operations shall not be permitted that will alter, cause to alter, impede or retard the flow or direction of flow of a stream or river unless the intent of the operation, such as scalping a gravel bar, is to alter the flow for flood control and/or shoreline protection purposes.

Stockpiling of the mineral extracted or stockpiling of spoils or overburden within the floodway or the ordinary high-water lines, whichever is greater, of a stream or river is prohibited.

Stockpile areas shall have a system of controlling and diverting runoff water from the stockpile areas. Such a system shall eliminate discharge of runoff water into the stream, river, or lake.

All mining activities that extract sand, gravel or other minerals from the bed or within the stream channel of any stream or river or from a lake, shall obtain approval from the Departments of Fisheries and Game prior to any extraction.

Surface mining and reclamation operations shall be conducted in a manner which will not allow water to collect and remain in excavations. All such excavations shall be back filled and graded with material approved by the county.

Reclamation of surface mining operations shall be completed within two (2) years after the project has completed or the operations have been discontinued for more than one (1) year. (Reclamation shall be in accordance with a reclamation plan filed with Lewis County with the Shoreline Permit Application.)

MARINAS

Marinas are facilities which provide boat launches, storage, supplies, and services for small pleasure craft. There are two basic types of marinas: open type construction (open pile) and solid type construction (bulkhead and/or landfill). Open type construction is recommended to insure that damage to fish is prevented.

Policy

In locating marinas, special plans should be made to protect fish and other resources that may be harmed by construction and operation of the facility.

The design of marinas should be aesthetically compatible with the surrounding area.

The Washington State Department of Fisheries has prepared guidelines concerning the construction of marinas. These guidelines should be consulted in planning for marinas.

Special attention should be given to the design and development of operational procedures for fuel handling and storage in order to minimize accidental spillage and provide satisfactory means for handling those spills that do occur.

Shallow water embayments with poor flushing action should not be considered for long-term moorage.

Regulations

Conservancy, Rural & Urban Environments

Marinas shall be conditional uses in conservancy environments.

Marinas may not be constructed on landfill that extends beyond the floodway of the stream or river on which the marina is located.

Marinas shall make adequate provisions to prevent oil and fuel spillage. Provisions shall be made to contain and clean up any spills or discharges that occur.

All parking areas shall be located upland from the structure that the parking services.

All sewage disposal must meet the Lewis County Health District Regulations (and U. S. Coast Guard Regulations if applicable).

Marinas shall be so located and designed as not to obstruct or cause danger to normal public navigation of said waterbody.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, SIGNS, AND BILLBOARDS

Signs are publicly displayed boards whose purpose is to provide information, direction, or advertising. Signs may be pleasing or distracting, depending upon their design and location. A sign, in order to be effective, must attract attention; however, a message can be clear and distinct without being offensive. There are areas where signs are not desirable, but generally it is the design that is undesirable, not the sign itself.

Policy

Off-premise outdoor advertising signs should be limited to areas of high-intensity land use, such as commercial and industrial areas.

Establish physical standards for signs locating in shoreline areas.

Vistas and viewpoints should not be degraded and visual access to the water from such vistas should not be impaired by the placement of signs.

Outdoor advertising signs should be located on the upland side of public transportation routes which parallel adjacent water bodies (unless it can be demonstrated that views will not be substantially obstructed.)

Signs should be constructed in a manner that minimizes visual obstruction of the shoreline and waterbodies.

Regulations

Conservancy, Rural & Urban Environments

Signs shall be allowed if they are:

1. official in nature (i.e. traffic control);
2. commercial sign advertising commodities for sale, non-illuminating, 32 square feet or less in size and do not exceed 10 feet at the highest point from the ground;
3. real estate signs offering for sale, lease, or rent, non-illuminating, 32 square feet or less in size and does not exceed 10 feet at the highest point from the ground;
4. of any nature placed on the side of a building, 32 square feet or less in size and non-illuminating;
5. not obstructing a view or scenic vista;
6. integral in nature marking monuments, historic or cultural places; and
7. does not obstruct sight distance of roadway users.

RESIDENTIAL
(INCLUDING SUBDIVISION ACTIVITY)

The following policies should be recognized in the development of any subdivision or large lot residential development not falling under jurisdiction of the Lewis County Subdivision Resolution on shorelines of the state.

To the extent possible, planned unit developments (sometimes called cluster developments) should be encouraged within the shoreline area. Within planned unit developments, substantial portions of land are reserved for open space or recreational areas for the joint use of the occupants of the development. This land may be provided by allowing houses to be placed on lots smaller than the legal minimum size for normal subdivisions, as long as the total number of dwellings in the planned unit development does not exceed the total allowable in a regular subdivision.

NOTE: Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single-family residence for his own use or for the use of his family, provided the residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet (35') above the average grade level, is exempt from the substantial development permit requirements. However, the intent of the Act must be maintained.

Policy

Residential developments should be designed with prime consideration given to shoreline protection, physical capabilities, ecological features and aesthetic enhancement.

Developers should be encouraged to provide public access to shorelines within the development.

Residential development should have adequate provisions for sanitary sewage, water supply, and drainage control.

On banks subject to erosion, residential dwellings should be set well back from the water's edge.

Residential development in areas subject to frequent flooding should be controlled.

Residential development over water should be prohibited.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

Only single-family residences shall be constructed.

Minimum lot sizes shall meet the requirements of the Lewis County Health District Rules and Regulations for Septic Tanks.

All utility lines shall be placed underground unless determined physically unfeasible by the installing utility.

All lots shall be approved for sewage disposal by the County Health District prior to issuance of a substantial development permit.

Ingress and egress to shoreline subdivisions or lots shall meet the following:

One lot access - Private driveway no greater than twenty feet (20') in width.

Two-four lot access - Roads may be public or private. Private roadways shall have a minimum right-of-way of 30 feet and a traveled surface width of not more than 20 feet and no less than 12 feet.

Any redivision of a shoreline subdivision or residential development with 2-4 lot access so that the roadway will service 5 or more lots shall require that subdivider to bring ingress and egress up to that standard required for 5 or more lots.

Five or more lot access - Those developments falling under the jurisdiction of the Lewis County Subdivision Resolution shall have roads constructed to current county minor roadway standards.

Those large lot residential developments not falling under the Lewis County Subdivision Resolution shall have access to a standard not less than that required for 2-4 lot access. Any redivision of any lot within a large lot residential development into lots less than 5 acres in size shall require that subdivider to bring ingress and egress up to that standard for developments falling under the jurisdiction of the Lewis County Subdivision Resolution.

Rural Environment

Minimum lot sizes shall meet the requirements of the Lewis County Health District Rules and Regulations for Septic Tanks.

All utility lines shall be placed underground unless determined physically unfeasible by the installing utility.

All lots shall be approved for sewage disposal by the County Health District prior to the issuance of the substantial development permit.

Ingress and egress to shoreline subdivisions or lots shall be provided in the same manner as in conservancy environments.

Urban Environment

Connection to public water and sanitary sewer system shall be as required by local and state health codes.

Minimum lot sizes shall comply with Lewis County Health District requirements and/or other applicable county regulations.

All lots shall be approved for sewage disposal by the County Health District prior to the issuance of a substantial development permit.

All utilities shall be underground unless determined physically unfeasible by the installing utility.

Building height shall not exceed thirty-five feet (35') above average grade level, except when the proposed building in excess of thirty-five feet (35') in height will not obstruct the view of a substantial number of residences in the adjoining area.

Ingress and egress to shoreline subdivisions or lots shall be provided in the same manner as in conservancy environments.

UTILITIES

Utilities are services which produce and carry electric power, gas, sewage, communications, and oil. At this time the most feasible methods of transmission are the lineal ones of pipes and wires. Installation of this apparatus necessarily disturbs the landscape, but can usually be planned to have minimal visual and physical effect on the environment.

Policy

Whenever these facilities must be placed in a shoreline area, the location should be chosen so as not to obstruct or destroy scenic views. Whenever feasible, these facilities should be placed underground, or designed to minimize damage to the aesthetic quality of the shoreline area.

Utilities should be located and designed to adequately accommodate future growth and development.

Shoreline areas damaged by installation or maintenance of utilities should be restored.

Whenever a major utility line utilizes a shoreline location or crossing, efforts shall be made by the installing utility to provide public access to the shoreline along that right-of-way unless the utility presents a serious hazard to the public.

Regulations

Conservancy, Rural & Urban Environments

All utility lines shall be allowed provided the utility needs a shoreline location or crossing and that alternate non-shoreline routes are unfeasible.

Wherever reasonable all utility lines shall be underground.

Where reasonable, utility line routes shall follow existing developed rights-of-way or roads.

Following installation of utility lines, the disturbed right-of-way shall be revegetated with suitable native vegetation.

Electric power generation projects shall be allowed uses and be subject to the policies of the Master Program.

LANDFILL

Landfill is the creation of dry upland areas by filling or depositing of sand, soil, or gravel into a wetland area. Landfills also occur to replace shoreland removed by the normal erosion processes of nature. However, most landfills destroy the natural character of land, create unnatural heavy erosion and silting problems and diminish the existing water surface.

Policy

Shoreline areas should not be utilized for sanitary landfills or disposal of solid waste.

Priority should be given to landfills for water-dependent uses and for public uses. In evaluating fill projects, such factors as total water surface reduction, impediment to water flow and circulation, reduction of water quality and destruction of habitat should be considered.

Filling in designated floodplains should be prohibited if the reduction of flood water storage might endanger other areas.

Shoreline fills and cuts should be designed and located so that damage to ecological values or natural resources will be minimized.

All perimeter of fills should be provided with suitable mechanisms to prevent erosion.

Fill materials should be of such quality that they will not cause water quality problems.

When feasible, materials for landfills taking place within a shoreline area should be obtained from sites within the 100-year floodplain of the river or stream upon which the landfill is proposed. Materials should be obtained from an elevation equal to or lower than the landfill site and no water entrapment should result from such excavation.

Regulations

Conservancy, Rural & Urban Environments

The landfill shall be of non-erodible soil, gravel, or rock materials, and the landfill shall not contain any solid waste material nor cause pollution of surface or ground water.

The landfill area shall be protected by a dike or face of non-eroding rock material or vegetative planting approved by the Soil Conservation Service and established during the first growing season.

The landfill shall be consistent with the Critical Areas Ordinance with respect to frequently flooded areas.

The landfill shall not materially change offsite drainage runoff patterns.

Landfill for on-site sewage disposal systems shall be a conditional use and shall be allowed only when:

1. the site is not suitable for standard subsurface sewage disposal systems; and
2. sanitary sewer service is not available at the time the project is begun; and
3. the on-site sewage disposal system has been approved by the Lewis County Health District and/or the Department of Social and Health Services prior to the approval of any shoreline management substantial development permit.

Landfill affecting wetlands as defined in the Critical Areas Ordinance shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Filling wetlands is prohibited within the boundaries of any wetland classified as a Category I wetland pursuant to the Washington State Department of Ecology rating system, or any shoreline designated "natural" under this program, provided, however, this prohibition does not apply to existing interstate and regional facilities (Interstate 5 and regional railroads).
2. Except as provided above, fill is permitted within wetlands identified in connection with the urban, rural, and conservancy environments where the project is to achieve a use permitted by the Shoreline Master Program; and adequate mitigation can be provided, consistent with the County Critical Areas Ordinance.
3. Except as provided in section 1 above, nothing in this landfill section of the shoreline master program shall be read to preclude any use permitted in shoreland areas pursuant to the Shoreline Master Program.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Generally, all solid waste is a possible source of much nuisance. Rapid, safe, and nuisance-free storage, collection, transportation, and disposal are of vital concern to all persons and communities. If the disposal of solid waste material is not carefully planned and regulated, it can become not only a nuisance but a severe threat to the health and safety of human beings, livestock, wildlife, and other biota.

Policy

Sanitary landfill should be prohibited within any wetland area.

Indiscriminate random disposal of solid waste on shorelines should be prohibited.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

Disposal of solid waste is prohibited in a conservancy environment. (Unless the site is a drop box or transfer station defined in the Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan.)

Rural & Urban Environments

Sanitary landfills shall not be allowed within wetland areas.

Transfer stations or drop boxes shall be in conformance with the Lewis County Solid Waste Plan.

The disposal site shall conform to all state and local laws.

The disposal site shall be screened on all sides by a sight obscuring screen of natural vegetation.

The disposal site shall not be located in a 100-year floodplain of any stream or river.

DREDGING

Dredging is the removal of earth from the bottom of a stream, river, lake, or other waterbody for the purposes of deepening a navigational channel or to obtain use of the bottom materials for landfill. A significant portion of all dredged materials are deposited either in the water or immediately adjacent to it, often resulting in problems of water quality.

Policy

Dredging of bottom materials for the sole purpose of obtaining fill material should be discouraged.

Dredging activities should be controlled to minimize damage to existing ecological values and natural resources of both the area to be dredged and the area for deposit of dredge materials.

Dredge spoils should be disposed of by placement beyond high-water flows except, where deposition on land is more detrimental to shoreline resources than deposition in water areas.

Shoreline vegetation which is disturbed by dredging should be replanted and restored to pre-project configuration.

Regulations

Dredging in the form of channel improvement, harbor improvement or to obtain bottom materials for landfill is not evident within Lewis County. Dredging shall be made a conditional use to the Lewis County Shoreline Management Master Program. All shoreline permits involving dredging shall be subject to appropriate approval by the Corps of Engineers, and the Departments of Fisheries and Game.

SHORELINE PROTECTION

Shoreline protection works include bulkheads, rip rap, dikes, retaining walls or other measures.

Flood protection and streamway modifications are those activities occurring within the streamway and wetland areas which are designed to reduce overbank flow of high waters and stabilize eroding stream banks. Reduction of flood damage, bank stabilization to reduce sedimentation, and protection of property from erosion are normally achieved through water shed, floodplain management and by structural works. Such measures are often complementary to one another and several measures together may be necessary to achieve the desired end.

Policy

Bank stabilization measures should be located, designed, and constructed to avoid the need for channelization and to protect the natural character of the streamway whenever possible.

Shoreline protection should be of a material that will not easily erode. The use of automobile bodies for shoreline protection shall be prohibited.

Flood protection measures such as dikes shall be placed landward of the floodway or ordinary high-water mark, whichever is greater, including associated swamps and marshes and other wetlands interdependent with the stream.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

Only those shoreline protection works that are necessary for bank stabilization shall be allowed.

Bank stabilization shall not be carried out with materials that could be eroded or could cause water quality problems.

Materials, methods, and design of all shoreline protection works shall meet Soil Conservation Service and State Department of Fisheries standards and requirements.

Rural & Urban Environments

Shoreline protection shall not cause a detrimental change in natural stream flow.

Materials, methods, and design of all shoreline protection works shall meet Soil Conservation Service and State Department of Fisheries standards and requirements.

Dikes shall be located landward of the 100-year floodway or the ordinary high-water mark, whichever is greater.

Bank stabilization shall not be carried out with materials that could be eroded or could cause water quality problems.

PIERS AND DOCKS

A pier or dock is a structure built over or floating upon water and is used as a landing place for marine transport or recreational purposes. In Lewis County, emphasis will be directed to docks. While floating docks generally create less visual impact than those on piling, they constitute an impediment to boat traffic and shoreline trolling. On lakes, an extensive number of docks along the shore can have the effect of substantially reducing the usable water surface.

Policy

In those areas where scenic values are high only floating docks should be allowed.

Priority should be given to the use of community piers and docks in all new water-front residential development. In general, encouragement should be given to the cooperative use of piers and docks.

For boat docking facilities, careful consideration should be given to the capacity of the shoreline sites to absorb the impact of waste discharges from boats.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

Only those piers and docks serving single-family homes and public recreation areas are allowed.

On rivers or streams only floating docks or piers placed parallel with the water flow shall be allowed. Length of dock or pier shall be no longer than necessary to serve the number of boats the dock or pier is to serve and shall not exceed fifty feet.

On lakes piers and docks shall extend only to the extent necessary for the number of boats it is to serve and in no instance shall the extension into the waterbody interfere with the normal public use of that waterbody.

Rural & Urban Environments

Piers and docks shall be allowed provided that the pier or dock does not interfere with stream flow or normal public use of the waterbody.

ROAD & RAILROAD DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION

Road and railroad construction can limit access to shorelines, impair visual qualities of water-oriented vistas, expose soils to erosion and retard the runoff of flood waters.

Policy

Whenever feasible, major highways, freeways, and railways should be located upland of shorelines, except for industrial areas, so that shoreline roads may be reserved for slow-moving recreational traffic.

Roads located in wetland areas should be designed and constructed to minimize alteration of natural conditions, prevent erosion, permit natural movement of surface and ground water.

Scenic corridors with public roadways should have provision for safe pedestrian and other non-motorized travel. Also, provisions should be made for sufficient view points, rest areas, and picnic areas in public shorelines.

Old highways with high aesthetic value should be kept in service as scenic routes.

Road and railway structures should be designed so that minimum flood debris will be trapped by the structure.

Regulations

Conservancy Environment

Railroad construction shall be allowed only when the railroad must have a stream crossing and/or other non-shoreline routes are proven unfeasible.

Road construction shall be allowed:

1. In residential developments only when the roadway meets the standards set forth in the section titled Residential (Including Subdivision Activity).
2. In recreational developments only when a roadway design is submitted which provides for minimized alteration of natural movement of surface and ground water which is satisfactory to the Planning Director.
3. For roads used for logging purposes when the roadway meets the construction standards specified by the section titled Forest Management Practices.
4. For other road construction only in the same manner as provided for recreational development.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS & HISTORIC SITES

Archaeological areas, ancient villages, military forts, old settlers' homes, ghost towns, and trails were often located on shorelines because of the proximity of food resources and because water provided an important means of transportation. These sites are non-renewable resources and many are in danger of being lost through present day changes in land use and urbanization. Because of their rarity and the educational link they provide with the past, these locations should be preserved.

Policy

Identify areas containing valuable or potentially valuable archaeological data and establish procedures for salvaging the data.

Where possible, sites should be permanently preserved for scientific study and public observation.

Development which might destroy archaeological or historical sites should be delayed until the appropriate agency or organization can be given the opportunity to purchase the site or recover the data.

Policies of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Chapter 43.51 RCW which provides for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American and Washington history, architecture, archaeology, or culture should be adopted for the Shoreline Master Program.

Regulations

In all developments, whenever an archaeological area or a historic site is discovered by new construction of an area, the developer shall notify the Planning Office and shall allow thirty days for the appropriate evaluation to determine the significance of the site for possible restoration.

The activity shall be compatible with existing land use in the environment.

Rural & Urban Environments

All recreational activity is allowed, provided:

1. The development is served with a water and sewage disposal system approved by the Lewis County Health District and/or the Department of Social and Health Services.
2. All roadways serving the interior of the development shall be located twenty-five feet or more upland of the ordinary high-water mark.

CONDITIONAL USES & VARIANCES

Conditional uses and variances are allowed under this Master Program.

brings The procedure for obtaining a conditional use or variance permit is the same as that for obtaining a substantial development permit except that (1) additional information is usually required of the applicant, (2) the ~~Board of County~~ Commissioners and not the Planning Department makes the final decision, and (3) the conditional use or variance must be approved or disapproved by the Department of Ecology.

CONDITIONAL USES

The purpose of a conditional use permit is to allow greater flexibility in administering the use regulations of the Master Program in a manner consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020: *Provided*, That conditional use permits should also be granted in a circumstance where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. In authorizing a conditional use, special conditions may be attached to the permit by local government or the department to prevent undesirable effects of the proposed use.

1. Uses which are classified or set forth in the applicable Master Program as conditional uses may be authorized provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:
 - a) That the proposed use will be consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and the policies of the Master Program.
 - b) That the proposed use will not interfere with the normal public use of public shorelines.
 - c) That the proposed use of the site and design of the project will be compatible with other permitted uses within the area.
 - d) That the proposed use will cause no unreasonably adverse effects to the shoreline environment designation in which it is to be located.
 - e) That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.
2. Other uses which are not classified or set forth in the applicable Master Program may be authorized as conditional uses provided the applicant can demonstrate, in addition to the criteria set forth in WAC 173-14-140(1) above, that extraordinary circumstances preclude reasonable use of the property in a manner consistent with the use regulations of the Master Program.
3. In the granting of all conditional use permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example, if conditional use

permits were granted for other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the conditional uses should also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and should not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.

VARIANCES

The purpose of a variance permit is strictly limited to granting relief to specific bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the applicable Master Program where there are extraordinary or unique circumstances relating to the property such that the strict implementation of the Master Program would impose unnecessary hardships on the applicant or thwart the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020.

1. Variance permits should be granted in a circumstance where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policy enumerated in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances extraordinary circumstances should be shown and the public interest shall suffer no substantial detrimental effect. In addition to the other material required in the application, the applicant must identify each of the provisions in the Master Program from which he requests a variance. A variance may be granted provided the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:

- a) That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional or performance standards set forth in the applicable Master Program precludes a reasonable permitted use of the property. The fact that he might make a greater profit by using the property in a manner contrary to the intent of this Program is not sufficient reason for granting a variance.
- b) That the hardship described above is specifically related to the property, and is the result of unique conditions such as irregular lot shape, size, or natural features and the application of the Master Program, and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions.
- c) That the design of the project will be compatible with other permitted activities in the area and will not cause adverse effects to adjacent properties or the shoreline environment designation.
- d) That the requested variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area, and will be the minimum necessary to afford relief.
- e) That the public rights of navigation and use of the shorelines will not be adversely affected by the granting of the variance.
- f) That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.

2. In the granting of all variance permits, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example if variances were granted to other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist the total of the variances should also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and should not produce substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.

EXEMPTIONS

Shoreline developments that have a cost or fair market value, whichever is greater, of less than \$1,000 dollars and certain other developments listed in RCW 90.58.030(e) and WAC 173-14-040 are exempt from the permit requirements of this Master Program. These exemptions from permit requirements do not mean however that the developments are exempt from the policies of the Shoreline Management Act, the provisions of this Master Program, and any other local, state, or federal permit requirements.

Prior to beginning a development on a shoreline of the state, a statement of exemption shall be obtained from the Lewis County Planning Department. A statement of exemption shall be applied for on forms furnished by the Planning Department. All information requested on the forms shall be supplied by the applicant prior to issuance of a letter of exemption. If the development is determined to not be qualified for an exemption the applicant shall be informed of such and that a substantial development permit will be required.

REVISIONS TO THE MASTER PROGRAM

As time passes and conditions change it may become desirable or necessary to revise the Master Program. The procedures and criteria for local government to follow in amending and revising the Master Program are contained in WAC 173-16.

APPENDIX "A"

20 cfs Mean Annual Flow Point on Streams that Fall within Jurisdiction of The Shoreline Management Act of 1971 In Lewis County

<u>Stream Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Big Creek	From confluence of Big Creek and Tealey Creek (Sec. 4, T14N, R7E) downstream to mouth at Nisqually River (Sec. 34, T15N, R6E)
Brim Creek	From confluence of Brim Creek and North Fork at (Sec. 24, T11N, R3W) downstream to mouth at Stillwater Creek (Sec. 25, T11N, R3W)
Bunker Creek	Beginning at the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 17, T14N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 6, T13N, R3W)
Butter Creek	Beginning at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary at (Sec. 3, T13N, R9E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 10 of same Township)
Catt Creek	Beginning at Snoqualmie National Forest Boundary (Sec. 13, T14N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Big Creek (Sec. 2, T14N, R6E)
Cedar Creek	From confluence of Cedar Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 11, T11N, R1E) downstream to mouth at Salmon Creek (Sec. 36, T11N, R1W)
Chehalis River	From confluence of East Fork, West Fork and Chehalis River at (Sec. 10, T11N, R5W) downstream to Lewis County and Thurston County line (Sec. 26, T15N, R3W)
Chehalis River E. Fork	From confluence of Chehalis River East Fork and unnamed creek (Sec. 27, T11N, R5W) downstream to mouth at confluence of West Fork Chehalis River and Chehalis River (Sec. 10, T11N, R5W)
Chehalis River W. Fork	From confluence of Chehalis River West Fork and unnamed creek (Sec. 20, T11N, R5W) downstream to mouth at confluence of East Fork and Chehalis River (Sec. 10, T11N, R5W)

Stream Name

Legal Description

Chehalis River S. Fork

Beginning where the Chehalis River South Fork crosses the Lewis County and Cowlitz County line (Sec. 2, T10N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 13, T13N, R4W)

Cinnabar Creek

Beginning at NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 13, T13N, R2E) downstream to mouth of Tilton River (Sec. 26, T13N, R2E)

Cispus River

Beginning in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest (Sec. 18, T11N, R8E) downstream to the mouth of Cowlitz River (Sec. 31, T12N, R6E). The 1,000 cfs MAF point is at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary. Exclude federal lands.

Coal Creek

Beginning at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary at east section line (Sec. 1, T13N, R9E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (same section)

Connelly Creek

Beginning at confluence with Heller Creek (Sec. 23, T13N, R4E) downstream to mouth at Tilton River (Sec. 35, of same Township)

Cowlitz River

Starting at the Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 1, T13N, R9E) downstream to Cowlitz County line (Sec. 33, T11N, R2W). The 1,000 cfs MAF point is at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary.

Crim Creek

From confluence of Crim Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 19, T12N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 10, same Township)

Davis Creek

Beginning at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary north section line (Sec. 16, T12N, R8E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 17, of same Township)

Deep Creek

From confluence of Deep Creek and Tapp Creek (Sec. 24, T14N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Bunker Creek (Sec. 6, T13N, R3W)

Deschutes River

From confluence of West Fork and Deschutes River (Sec. 1, T14N, R3E) downstream to Lewis County and Thurston County line (Sec. 24, T15N, R3E)

<u>Stream Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Devils Creek	Starting at NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 31, T11N, R3E) downstream to Lewis County and Cowlitz County line at SW corner (Sec. 36, T11N, R2E)
Dillenbaugh Creek	From confluence of Dillenbaugh Creek and Berwick Creek (Sec. 9, T13N, R2W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 31, T14N, R2W)
East Creek	Beginning at approximately the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner on west section line (Sec. 6, T14N, R5E) the Snoqualmie National Forest Boundary, downstream to mouth at Alder Reservoir (Sec. 29, T15N, R5E)
Eight Creek	Beginning at a point on Pacific County and Lewis County line (Sec. 7, T13N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Elk Creek (Sec. 8, T13N, R5W)
Elk Creek	Beginning at a point on Lewis County and Pacific County line SW corner (Sec. 6, T13N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 3 of same Township)
Elk Creek	From confluence of Elk Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 27, T11N, R4E) downstream to mouth at Green River (Sec. 32, T11N, R4E)
Gallup Creek	From confluence of Gallup Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 1, T13N, R5E) downstream to mouth at Mineral Creek (Sec. 25, T14N, R5E)
Garrard Creek S. Fork	From confluence of Garrard Creek South Fork and unnamed creek (Sec. 16, T15N, R5W) downstream to Grays Harbor County and Lewis County line (Sec. 9, same Township)
Green River	From south line (Sec. 33, T11N, R4E) Lewis-Skamania County line downstream to Lewis-Skamania County line (Sec. 31, same Township) downstream to Lewis-Cowlitz County line (Sec. 31, T11N, R4E)
Halfway Creek	From confluence of Halfway Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 9, T12N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Stillman Creek (Sec. 14, same Township)

Stream NameLegal Description**Hall Creek**

From the North Sec. line (Sec. 27, T13N, R9E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 33, same Township). Exclude all federal land.

Hanaford Creek

Beginning at NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 5, T14N, R1E) downstream to mouth at Skookumchuck River (Sec. 33, T15N, R2W)

Hanlan Creek

From confluence of Hanlan Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 34, T11N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 35 of same Township)

Independence Creek

From confluence of Independence Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 29, T15N, R4W) downstream to Grays Harbor County line (Sec. 15, T15N, R4W)

Johnson Creek

Beginning where Johnson Creek crosses Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 32, T13N, R9E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (same section)

Jones Creek

From confluence of Jones Creek and Katula Creek (Sec. 23, T13N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (same section)

Kearney Creek

From confluence of Kearney Creek and Door Creek (Sec. 18, T13N, R2E) downstream to mouth at Newaukum River South Fork (Sec. 13, T13N, R1E)

King Creek

From confluence of King Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 29, T12N, R2W) downstream to mouth at Olequa Creek (Sec. 28, same Township)

Kiona Creek

Beginning at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 4, T12N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 20, T12N, R7E)

Klickitat Creek

From confluence of Klickitat Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 14, T12N, R2E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 10, same Township)

Lacamas Creek

From confluence of Lacamas Creek and Baker Creek (Sec. 15, T12N, R1W) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 27, T11N, R2W)

<u>Stream Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Lake Creek	Beginning at SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 21, T12N, R3W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River South Fork (Sec. 30, T13N, R3W)
Lake Creek	Beginning at outlet on Anderson Lake (Sec. 15, T14N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Catt Creek (Sec. 2, T14N, R6E)
Lake Creek	Beginning at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundard at west section line (Sec. 12, T13N, R9E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 11, same Township)
Landers Creek	From an approximate point in center of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 7, T11N, R5E) downstream to mouth on Cowlitz River (Sec. 1, T11N, R4E)
Lincoln Creek	From confluence of North Fork, South Fork of Lincoln Creek and Lincoln Creek (Sec. 5, T14N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 35, T15N, R3W)
Lincoln Creek N. Fork	Beginning at the (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, T14N, R4W) downstream to mouth Lincoln Creek (Sec. 5, same Township)
Lincoln Creek S. Fork	From confluence of Lincoln Creek South Fork and Wildcat Creek (Sec. 7, T14N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Lincoln Creek (Sec. 5, same Township)
Little Nisqually River	From confluence of Hiawatha Creek and Little Nisqually River (Sec. 9, T14N, R4E) downstream to Lewis-Thurston County line (Sec. 28, T15N, R4E). Exclude federal lands.
Lost Creek	From confluence of Lost Creek and unnamed creek north section line (Sec. 9, T12N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Stillman Creek (Sec. 2 of same Township)
Lucas Creek	From confluence of Lucas Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 5, T13N, R1E) downstream to mouth at Newaukum River North Fork (Sec. 2, T13N, R1W)
Mill Creek	Beginning at the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 28, T13N, R2E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 23, T12N, R1E)

Stream NameLegal Description**Mineral Creek**

From confluence of Mineral Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 9, T13N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Nisqually River (Sec. 26, T15N, R5E)

Mineral Creek N. Fork

Beginning at the NW¼ of SW¼ (Sec. 35, T14N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Mineral Creek (Sec. 10, T14N, R5E)

Newaukum River M. Fork

From confluence of Newaukum River Middle Fork and unnamed creek (NE of other unnamed creek) Sec. 22, T13N, R1W - downstream to mouth at North Fork Newaukum River (Sec. 20 of same Township)

Newaukum River N. Fork

From confluence of Newaukum River North Fork and unnamed creek (Sec. 13, T14N, R1E) downstream to mouth at Newaukum River (Sec. 18, T13N, R1W)

Newaukum River S. Fork

Beginning at the (NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 27, T14N, R2E) downstream to mouth at Newaukum River (Sec. 19, T13N, R1W) downstream through Newaukum River to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 31, T14N, R2W)

Nisqually River

Beginning at the Snoqualmie National Forest Boundary left (south) bank only (Sec. 33, T15N, R7E) downstream through Alder Reservoir to Lewis County, Pierce County, and Thurston County lines in the Reservoir (Sec. 29, T15N, R5E). The 1,000 cfs MAF point begins at mouth of Mineral Creek (Sec. 26, T15N, R5E)

Olequa Creek

From confluence of Olequa Creek and unnamed creek closest to G.N., N.P., U.P. Railroad track (Sec. 21, T12N, R2W) downstream to Lewis County and Cowlitz County line (Sec. 32, T11N, R2W)

Quartz Creek

From the National Forest Boundary (Sec. 10, T11N, R6E) downstream to mouth on Cispus River (same section)

Rainy Creek

From confluence of Rainy Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 8, T12N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Riffe Lake (Sec. 29, T12N, R5E)

<u>Stream Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Rock Creek	Beginning at a point approximately at the $\frac{1}{2}$ corner (Sec. 1, T12N, R6W) on Pacific County and Lewis County line downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 33, T13N, R5W)
Roger Creek	From confluence of Little Roger Creek, Big Roger Creek and Roger Creek (Sec. 27, T12N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 22, T12N, R5W)
Roundtop Creek	From confluence of Roundtop Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 20, T14N, R5E) downstream to mouth at Mineral Creek (Sec. 3, same Township)
Salmon Creek	From confluence of Salmon Creek and Rapid Creek (Sec. 17, T11N, R2E) downstream to Lewis County and Cowlitz County line, excluding Salmon Creek on the Cowlitz County side (Sec. 34, T11N, R1W) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 19, T11N, R1W)
Salzer Creek	From the confluence of Salzer Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 23, T14N, R2W) downstream to Chehalis River (Sec. 18, T14N, R2W)
Shelton Creek	From confluence of Shelton Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 27, T12N, R4E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 34 same Township)
Siler Creek	From confluence of Siler Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 27, T12N, R7E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 20, same Township). Exclude federal land.
Silver Creek	From confluence of Silver Creek and Lynx Creek (Sec. 22, T13N, R7E) downstream to Cowlitz River (Sec. 15, T12N, R7E). Exclude federal lands.
Skate Creek	From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary at SE corner (Sec. 8, T13N, R9E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 21, same Township)
Skookumchuck	From confluence of Bigwater Creek and Skookumchuck River (Sec. 7, T14N, R3E) downstream excluding federal lands to Lewis County and Thurston County thence downstream (Sec. 28, T15N, R2W) to mouth (Sec. 7 T14N, R2W)

<u>Stream Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Smith Creek	From the Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 5, T12N, R9E) downstream to Cowlitz River (Sec. 32, T13N, R9E)
South Hanaford Creek	Beginning at the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 12, T14N, R2W) downstream to mouth at Hanaford Creek (Sec. 26, T15N, R2W)
Stearns Creek	From confluence of Stearns Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 32, T13N, R2W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 2, T13N, R3W)
Stillman Creek	From confluence of Stillman Creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 14, T11N, R4W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River South Fork (Sec. 2, T12N, R4W)
Stillwater Creek	From Lewis County and Cowlitz County line south section line (Sec. 34, T11N, R3W) downstream to mouth at Olequa Creek (Sec. 32, T11N, R2W)
Stowe Creek	From confluence of Stowe Creek and Sand Creek (Sec. 35, T13N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 34, same Township)
Thrash Creek	Beginning at SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 31, T12N, R5W) downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 33, same Township)
Tilton River	Beginning at the closest point on Tilton River to center of (Sec. 5, T13N, R5E) downstream to mouth at Mayfield Lake (Sec. 26, T13N, R2E)
Tilton River E. Fork	From confluence of Tilton River East Fork and unnamed creek NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 19, T13N, R6E) downstream to mouth at Tilton River South Fork on downstream to Tilton River (Sec. 25, T13N, R4E)
Tilton River N. Fork	From north section line Forest Boundary (Sec. 3, T13N, R3E) downstream to mouth at Tilton River (Sec. 30, T13N, R4E). Exclude federal lands.
Tilton River S. Fork	Beginning in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Sec. 32, T13N, R5E) downstream to confluency point with East Fork Tilton River on downstream to mouth at Tilton River (Sec. 25, T13N, R4E)

<u>Stream Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Tilton River W. Fork	From confluence of Trout Creek and Tilton River (W. Fork) (Sec. 2, T13N, R4E) downstream to mouth at Tilton River (Sec. 19, T13N, R5E)
Unnamed Tributary to Newaukum River S. Fork	From confluence of unnamed creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 27, T14N, R2E) downstream to mouth at Newaukum River South Fork (same section)
Unnamed Tributary to Stillman Creek	From confluence of unnamed creek and unnamed creek (Sec. 9, T11N, R4W) downstream to mouth of Stillman Creek (Sec. 34, T12N, R4W)
Willame Creek	From Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 31, T13N, R9E) downstream to Cowlitz River (same section)
Winston Creek	From confluence of Winston Creek and Thurston Creek (Sec. 11, T11N, R3E) downstream to mouth at Mayfield Lake (Sec. 20, T12N, R2E)
Winston Creek S. Fork	From confluence of Winston Creek South Fork and unnamed creek (Sec. 9, T11N, R3E) downstream to mouth at Winston Creek (Sec. 36, T12N, R2E)

LAKES IN LEWIS COUNTY THAT
FALL WITHIN JURISDICTION OF THE
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1971

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Carlisle	20.3
Mineral	277

NOTE: WAC 173-22-070 LANDS WITHIN FEDERAL BOUNDARIES. In addition to those designations contained in the appendix, those non-federal lands lying within the exterior boundaries of federal lands and those federal lands leased by the federal government to other persons, which lands fall within the definition of wetlands contained herein, shall also be subject to the jurisdiction of Chapter 90.58 RCW.

• APPENDIX "B"

SHORELINES OF STATEWIDE
SIGNIFICANCE IN LEWIS COUNTY

Streams with a mean annual flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second, or more; and lakes with a surface acreage of 1,000 acres, or more.

<u>River Name</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Chehalis River	From the mouth of the S. Fork Chehalis River (Sec. 13, T13N, R4W) downstream to Lewis County and Thurston County line (Sec. 26, T15N, R3W)
Cispus River	Beginning at the Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 18, T11N, R8E) downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River (Sec. 31, T12N, R6E)
Cowlitz River	Starting at the Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary (Sec. 1, T13N, R9E) downstream to Cowlitz County line (Sec. 33, T11N, R2W)
Nisqually River	Beginning at the mouth of Mineral Creek (Sec. 26, T15N, R5E) downstream through Alder Reservoir to Lewis County, Pierce County and Thurston County lines in the Reservoir (Sec. 29, T15N, R5E)
<u>Lake Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Riffe	10,200
Mayfield	2,200
Alder	2,931 (124 within Lewis County)

APPENDIX "C"

SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

Rivers and streams designated as a Conservancy Environment for their entire length.

Big Creek
Brim Creek
Butter Creek
Catt Creek
Cedar Creek
Chehalis River E. Fork
Chehalis River W. Fork
Cinnabar Creek
Coal Creek
Connelly Creek
Crim Creek
Davis Creek
Deep Creek
Deschutes Creek
Devils Creek
East Creek
Eight Creek
Elk Creek
Gallup Creek
Garrard Creek S. Fork
Green River
Halfway Creek
Hall Creek
Hanlan Creek
Independence Creek
Johnson Creek
Kearney Creek
Kiona Creek
Klickitat Creek
Lacamas Creek
Lake Creek

Lake Creek
Landers Creek
Lincoln Creek N. Fork
Lincoln Creek S. Fork
Little Nisqually River
Lucas Creek
Mill Creek
Mineral Creek
Mineral Creek N. Fork
Newaukum River M. Fork
Quartz Creek
Rainy Creek
Rock Creek
Roger Creek
Roundtop Creek
Shelton Creek
Siler Creek
Skate Creek
Smith Creek
Thrash Creek
Tilton River E. Fork
Tilton River N. Fork
Tilton River S. Fork
Tilton River W. Fork
Unnamed Tributary to Newaukum River
South Fork
Unnamed Tributary to Stillman Creek
Willame Creek
Winston Creek
Winston Creek S. Fork

Lakes designated as a Conservancy Environment.

Carlisle Lake

Rivers of Statewide Significance designated as a Conservancy Environment.

Cispus River
Nisqually River

Lakes of Statewide Significance designated as Conservancy Environment.

Riffe Lake
Mayfield Lake
Alder Lake

Rivers and streams designated as Rural Environment.

South Hanaford Creek

Rivers and streams designated as Urban Environment.

Dillenbaugh Creek
King Creek
Salzer Creek
Stowe Creek

All rivers and streams with Multiple Environments.

NOTE: When a change in environment takes place in a $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ section, it shall take place at a 16th section line.

Bunker Creek - Conservancy begins at SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17, T14N, R4W downstream to south boundary of Sec. 36, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 6, T13N, R3W).

Chehalis River S. Fork - Conservancy begins where Chehalis River South Fork crosses the Lewis and Cowlitz County line at Sec. 2, T10N, R4W downstream to N/S quarter section line of Sec. 17, T11N, R3W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to north boundary of Sec. 6, same Township --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to north boundary of Sec. 25, T12N, R4W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River (Sec. 13, T13N, R4W).

Elk Creek - Conservancy begins at a point on Lewis County and Pacific County line (SW corner Sec. 6, T13N, R5W) downstream to east boundary at Sec. 9, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River at Sec. 3 of same Township.

Hanaford - Conservancy begins at NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, T14N, R1E downstream to west boundary line of Sec. 36, T15N, R1W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Skookumchuck at Sec. 33, T15N, R2W.

- Lake Creek - Conservancy begins at SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T12N, R3W downstream to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T13N, R3W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River S. Fork at Sec. 30, T13N, R3W.
- Lincoln Creek - Conservancy begins at confluence of north fork, south fork, and Lincoln Creek at Sec. 5, T14N, R4W downstream to east boundary of Sec. 33, T15N, R4W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to south boundary of Sec. 28, T15N, R3W --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River Sec. 35, T15N, R3W.
- Lost Creek - Conservancy begins at the confluence of Lost Creek and unnamed creek north section line at Sec. 10, T12N, R4W downstream to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T12N, R4W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Stillman Creek, same section.
- Newaukum River N. Fork - Conservancy begins at confluency of Newaukum River N. Fork and unnamed creek at Sec. 13, T14N, R1E downstream to south boundary of Sec. 17, T13N, R1W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth of Newaukum River at Sec. 18, same Township.
- Newaukum River S. Fork - Conservancy begins at the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, T14N, R2E downstream to south boundary of Sec. 28, T13N, R1E --- Rural begins at this point downstream to the mouth at Newaukum River at Sec. 19, T13N, R1W downstream through Newaukum River to mouth at Chehalis River at Sec. 31, T14N, R2W.
- Olequa Creek - Urban begins from confluency of Olequa Creek and unnamed creek closest to G.N., N.P., U.P. Railroad tracks at Sec. 21, T12N, R2W downstream to south boundary of Sec. 32, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to south boundary of Sec. 8, T11N, R2W --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to Lewis and Cowlitz County line Sec. 32, same Township.
- Salmon Creek - Conservancy begins from confluency of Salmon Creek and Rapid Creek Sec. 17, T11N, R2E downstream to Lewis and Cowlitz County line, excluding Salmon Creek on the Cowlitz County side Sec. 34, T11N, R1W downstream to western boundary of Sec. 20, T11N, R1W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Cowlitz River Sec. 19, T11N, R1W.
- Silver Creek - Conservancy begins at confluence of Silver Creek and Lynx Creek Sec. 22, T13N, R7E downstream Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary of Sec. 10, T12N, R7E --- Urban begins at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary at Sec. 10, T12N, R7E downstream to south boundary of same section --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to Cowlitz River at Sec. 15, same Township.

Skookumchuck River - Conservancy begins at confluence of Bigwater Creek and Skookumchuck River (Sec. 7, T14N, R3E) downstream to Lewis and Thurston County line at Sec. 27, T15N, R1E --- Rural begins at Lewis and Thurston County line at Sec. 28, T15N, R2W downstream to south boundary of same section --- Urban begins at this point downstream to mouth at Sec. 7, T14N, R2W.

Stearns Creek - Conservancy begins at confluence of Stearns Creek and unnamed creek at Sec. 32, T13N, R2W downstream to north boundary of Sec. 14, T13N, R3W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River at Sec. 2, T13N, R3W.

Stillman Creek - Conservancy begins at confluence of Stillman Creek and unnamed creek at Sec. 14, T11N, R4W downstream to N/S quarter section line of Sec. 11, T12N, R4W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to mouth at Chehalis River South Fork at Sec. 2, T12N, R4W.

Stillwater Creek - Conservancy begins at Lewis and Cowlitz County line at Sec. 34, T11N, R3W downstream to N/S quarter section line of same section --- Rural begins at this point downstream to east boundary of Sec. 25, same Township --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to mouth at Olequa Creek at Sec. 32, T11N, R2W.

Tilton River - Conservancy begins at closest point on Tilton River to center of Sec. 5, T13N, R5E downstream to N/S quarter section line of Sec. 35, T13N, R4E --- Urban begins at this point downstream to E/W quarter section line of Sec. 3, T12N, R4E --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to mouth at Mayfield Lake at Sec. 26, T13N, R2E.

Chehalis River - Conservancy begins from confluence of East Fork, West Fork and Chehalis River at Sec. 10, T11N, R5W downstream to north boundary line of Sec. 4, same Township --- Urban begins at this point downstream to north boundary of Sec. 34, T13N, R5W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to north boundary of Sec. 27, same Township --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to north boundary of Sec. 14, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to east boundary of Sec. 7, T13N, R4W --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to E/W quarter section line of Sec. 23, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to north boundary line of Sec. 24, same Township --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to north boundary line Sec. 7, T13N, R3W --- Rural begins at this point downstream to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T14N, R2W --- Urban begins at this point on east side of river --- Rural continues on west side downstream to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T14N, R2W --- Urban begins at this point on both sides of the river and continues downstream to the west boundary

of same section --- Rural begins at this point downstream to west boundary of Sec. 1, T14N, R3W --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to north boundary of Sec. 2, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T15N, R3W --- Conservancy begins at this point downstream to the Lewis and Thurston County line at Sec. 26, T15N, R3W.

Cowlitz River - Conservancy begins at Gifford Pinchot National Forest Boundary at Sec. 1, T13N, R9E downstream to south boundary of Sec. 8, T11N, R1W --- Urban begins at this point downstream to south boundary of Sec. 18, same Township --- Rural begins at this point downstream to Cowlitz County line at Sec. 33, T11N, R2W.

Lakes with Multiple Environments.

Mineral Lake - Urban begins at a point where the lake shoreline crosses the N/S quarter section line of Sec. 4, T14N, R5E thence in a counter-clockwise direction along the shoreline crossing into Sec. 9, same Township and ending at the northern boundary of Sec. 9, T14N, R5E --- Conservancy begins at this point and continues along the shoreline in a counter-clockwise direction ending at the N/S quarter section line of Sec. 4, T14N, R5E.

APPENDIX "D"

DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

1. "Act" means Shoreline Management Act of 1971, Chapter 90.58 RCW.
2. "Department" means State of Washington, Department of Ecology.
3. "Development" means a use, consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling removal of any sand, gravel or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters overlying lands subject to the Act at any state of water level.
4. "Director" means the director of the Department of Ecology.
5. "Extreme low tide" means the lowest line on the land reached by a receding tide.
6. "Feedlot" means an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed, but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock wintering operations.
7. "Guidelines" means those standards adopted to implement the policy of this chapter for regulation of use of the shorelines of the State prior to adoption of master programs. Such standards shall also provide criteria to local governments and the department in developing master programs.
8. "Hearings board" means the shorelines hearings board established by the Act.
9. "Local government" means any county, incorporated city, or town which contains within its boundaries any lands or waters subject to the Shoreline Act of 1971.
10. "Master Program" means the comprehensive use plan for a described area, and the use regulations, together with maps, diagrams, charts or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired goals and standards developed in accordance with the policies enunciated in RCW 90.58.020.

11. "Ordinary high-water mark" means the mark on all lakes, streams, and tidal waters, which will be found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation, as that condition exists on the effective date of this chapter, or as it may naturally change thereafter: PROVIDED, that in any area where the ordinary high-water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high-water mark adjoining saltwater shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high-water mark adjoining freshwater shall be the line of mean high water.
12. "Permit" means that required by the Act for substantial development, variance, or conditional use on shorelines, to be issued by the local government entity having administrative jurisdiction and subject to review by the Department of Ecology and the Attorney General.
13. "Shorelines" means all of the water areas of the State, including reservoirs, and their associated wetlands, together with the lands underlying them, except:
 - a. Shorelines of state-wide significance;
 - b. Shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a point where the mean annual flow is 20 cubic feet per second or less, and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and
 - c. Shorelines on lakes less than 20 acres in size and wetlands associated with such small lakes.
14. "Shorelines of state-wide significance" means the following shorelines of the state:
 - a. The area between the ordinary high-water mark and the western boundary of the state from Cape Disappointment on the south to Cape Flattery on the north, including harbors, bays, estuaries, and inlets;
 - b. Those areas of Puget Sound and adjacent saltwaters and the Strait of Juan de Fuca between the ordinary high-water mark and the line of extreme low tide as follows:
 - (i) Nisqually Delta - from DeWolf Bight to Tatsolo Point;
 - (ii) Birch Bay - from Point Whitehorn to Birch Point;
 - (iii) Hood Canal - from Tala Point to Foulweather Bluff;
 - (iv) Skagit Bay and adjacent area - from Brown Point to Yokeko Point; and
 - (v) Padilla Bay - from March Point to William Point.
 - c. Those areas of Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent saltwaters north to the Canadian line and lying seaward from the line of extreme low tide;

- d. Those lakes, whether natural, or artificial or a combination thereof, with a surface acreage of 1,000 acres, or more, measured at the ordinary high-water mark;
 - e. Those natural rivers or segments thereof, as follows:
 - (i) Any west of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the mean annual flow is measured at 1,000 cubic feet per second, or more; and
 - (ii) Any east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a point where the annual flow is measured at 200 cubic feet per second, or more, or those portions of rivers east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream from the first 300 square miles of drainage area, whichever is longer.
 - f. Those wetlands associated with (a) through (e) above.
15. "Shorelines of the state" means the total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of state-wide significance" within the state.
16. "Solid waste" means those items included in the Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan as stated within its definitions.
17. "State master program" means the cumulative total of all master programs approved or adopted by the Department of Ecology.
18. "Substantial development" means any development of which the total cost, or fair market value, exceeds \$1,000 or any development which materially interferes with normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state except that the following shall not be considered substantial developments:
- a. Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by fire, accident, or elements;
 - b. Construction of the normal protective bulkhead, common to single-family residences;
 - c. Emergency construction necessary to protect property from damage by the elements;
 - d. Construction of a barn or similar agricultural structure on wetlands. Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming, irrigation, and ranching activities, including agricultural service roads and utilities on wetlands, and the construction and maintenance of irrigation structures including but not limited to head gates, pumping facilities, and irrigation channels: PROVIDED, that a feedlot of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial nature, alteration of the contour of the wetlands by leveling or filling other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities. A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being used for feeding livestock hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed, but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock wintering operations.

- e. Construction or modification of navigational aids such as markers and anchor bouys.
- f. Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser of a single-family residence for his own use or for the use of his family, which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other than requirements imposed pursuant to this chapter.
- g. Construction of a dock, designed for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the owners, lessee, or contract purchaser of a single-family residence, for which the cost or fair market value, whichever is higher, does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars.
- h. Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals, waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that now exist or are hereafter created or developed as a part of an irrigation system for the primary purpose of making use of system waters, including return flow and artificially stored ground water from the irrigation of lands.
- i. The marking of property lines or corners on state owned lands, when such marking does not significantly interfere with normal public use of the surface of the water.
- j. Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches, drains, or other facilities existing on the effective date of the 1975 amendatory act which were created, developed or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural drainage or diking system.
- k. Any project with a certification from the governor pursuant to chapter 80.50 RCW.
- l. The construction of up to 500 feet of one and only one road or segment of a road, for forest practices, provided such road does not enter the shoreline more than once. Such exemption from said permit requirement shall be limited to a single road or road segment for each forest practice and such road construction shall be subject to the requirements of chapter 76.09 RCW, the Forest Practices Act, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto and to the prohibitions or restrictions of any master program in effect under the provision of chapter 90.58 RCW. Nothing in this subsection shall add to or diminish the authority of the shoreline management act regarding road construction except as specifically provided herein. The provisions of this subsection shall not relate to any road which crosses over or through a stream, lake, or other water body subject to chapter 90.58 RCW.

19. "Wetlands or wetland areas" means those lands extending landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high-water mark and all marshes, bogs, swamps, floodways, river deltas, and floodplains associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which is subject to the provisions of this program, the same to be designated as to location by the Washington State Department of Ecology or in the case of rivers and streams for which the 100-year floodways have been specifically defined wetlands shall be the 100-year floodway and those lands extending for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the 100-year floodway of the rivers and streams subject to the provisions of this program.